

A B S T R A C T

A method of electrically addressing a matrix screen of bistable nematic liquid crystals with breaking of anchoring is disclosed. Controlled electrical signals are applied respectively to row electrodes and to column electrodes of the screen. A plurality of rows are simultaneously addressed using similar row signals that are offset in time by a duration greater than or equal to the time column voltages that are applied. The row addressing signals have, in a first period, at least one voltage value serving to break the anchoring of all of the pixels in the row. This is followed by a second period that enables the final states of the pixels making up the address row to be determined. The final states are a function of the value of each of the electrical signals applied to the corresponding columns.